

“Mit langem glattem Kopf: Gatt. *Oxycephalus*; mit kurzem dickem: *Typhis* (erstes Glied des 5ten und 6ten Fusspaares gross, schildförmig, nach vorn gerichtet).”

In defining the Læmodipoda, he assigned them “2 einfachen Augen,” “Kiefer ohne Taster,” and says “Hinterleib fehlt, oder 1gliedrig.” He briefly arranges them thus:—

“a. Leib flach gedrückt, mit grossen Krallenfüssen, wovon das 3te und 4te Paar in wurstförmige Kiemenblasen verändert sind.

“Gatt. *Cyamus* (*C. ceti*, Walfischlaus. Ann. des scienc. natur. sec. sér. T. 1. p. 239 seq.).

“b. Leib lang gestreckt, linienförmig; Beine schlank, dünn, gleichförmig; obere Fühler mit Geissel.

“Gatt.: *Caprella*, *Proton*, *Leptomera*.”

The Pycnogonidæ follow, with *Nymphon grossipes* and *Pycnogonum balænarum*.

1837. RATHKE, MARTIN HEINRICH, born 1793, died 1860 (Hagen).

Zur Morphologie, Reisebemerkungen aus Taurien. Riga u. Leipzig, 1837.  
5 pl. Dritte Abhandlung. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Crustaceen.

This includes references to *Amphithoë* and *Gammarus* (Faxon).

1837. RATHKE, M. H.

Beitrag zur Fauna der Krym. Mémoires présentés à l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St Petersburg par divers Savans. Tom. iii. 1837. pp. 371–380.  
Pl. V.

Rathke here describes and partially figures a species under the name of *Orchestia littorea*, which Spence Bate identifies with *Orchestia mediterranea*, Costa, but Rathke himself in a note refers to pl. 11, fig. 7 of Savigny's *Descript. de l'Égypte*, as giving a capital representation of his species. But this *Orchestia montagu* is identified by Spence Bate with *Orchestia littorea*, Montagu. A comparison of Rathke's figure with Savigny's makes it tolerably clear that Rathke did not commit an error in his Note, and since Savigny's species cannot be *Orchestia mediterranea* and by its long sloping palm and the comparatively short final joint to the shaft of the lower antennæ is possibly quite distinct from *Orchestia littorea*, it will be best to retain *Orchestia montagu*, Savigny, and refer Rathke's *Orchestia littorea* to it. His *Gammarus gracilis* is identified by Spence Bate and Boeck with *Gammarus marinus*, Leach. The name of his new genus *Amathia* being pre-occupied was altered by Bate and Westwood to *Amathilla*. He thus defines it:—“Thorax subcylindraceus, abdomen compressum. Antennæ quatuor inæquales; superiores inferioribus paulo breviores, earum quævis ex articulis tribus atque flagello composita; superiores cum ramo parvo accessorio juxta flagelli basin. Oculi magni, reniformes. Pedes quatuordecim; duo eorum paria antica chelis monodactylis complanatoribus, subæqualibus. Stylorum abdominalium paria tria. Abdominis appendicula terminalis simplex, erecta, lamelliformis.”

His new species *Amathia carinata*, Bate and Westwood say, “from his description and figure, agrees so closely with *A. Sabinii* of Leach, that we should certainly have considered them as identical had not Rathke (1843) stated that they were distinct.” An author's statement, however, in defence of his own species need not be taken as invariably conclusive.

The new genus *Hyale* is defined as follows:—“Corpus elongatum compressum. Antennæ inferiores superioribus aliquantulum longiores; earum quælibet e tribus articulis atque